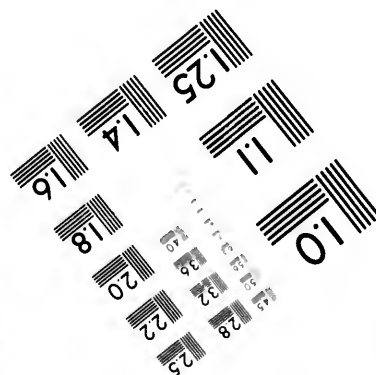
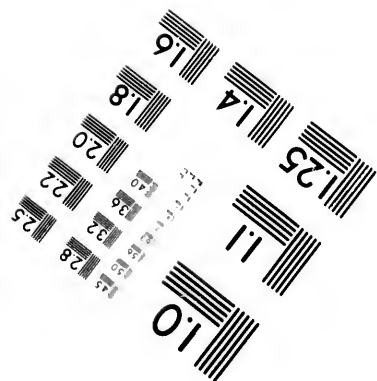
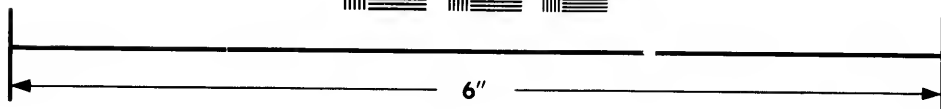
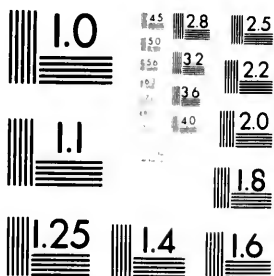


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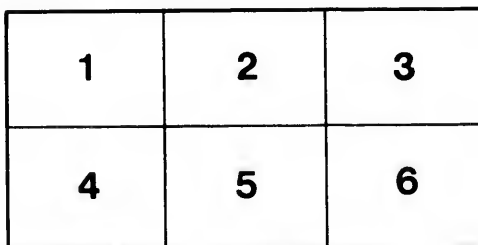
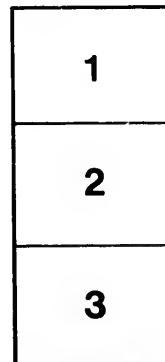
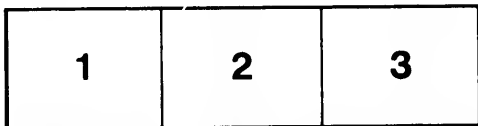
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ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY
Douglas ^{OF} *Borthwick*
CANADA

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS

By Reverend J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK

AUTHOR OF

Cyclopedia of History and Geography,—The British
American Reader,—The Harp of Canaan,—The
Battles of the World—and Every Man's
Mine of useful knowledge.



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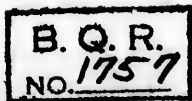
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PREFACE.

The author issues this little manual at the earnest request of several Teachers, Catholic as well as Protestant, both in City and Country. Some of the ladies connected with different educational institutions in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec having also expressed a wish to the author for such a manual, the present one has been issued to supply a vacancy till a better be obtained. The late and different changes in the political divisions of British North America are fully treated of in this manual, the author as a practical Teacher knowing well that to thoroughly ground a child in the Geography of his native country is to instil into his mind patriotism and the love of his native land.

There is a good old adage :—

“ Leave ev’ry other tongue alone
Till you can read and write your own.”

This by a little alteration may be made to apply to the study of the Geography of our native or adopted country.

“ Leave ev’ry other land alone
Till you know all about your own.”

It is with the earnest desire on the part of the author that this little manual may prove a great help thus, that he claims the kind patronage of his very many friends and *confrères*—all of us helping with a willing hand to build up in the minds of Canadian youth, an ardent and ever increasing love for the British Confederated Provinces of the NEW DOMINION.

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK.

August 1871.

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THE
ELEMENTARY GEOGRAPHY
OF CANADA.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the Earth, and is divided into three parts : MATHEMATICAL, PHYSICAL and POLITICAL.

The first means the relation which the Earth bears to the other Planets and Heavenly bodies, and explains different lines which for convenience and other purposes are drawn upon its surface.

The second points out the natural divisions of the Earth's surface.

The third treats of the different Kingdoms, States and Empires on the Globe, with their history, population, commerce, language and laws.

THE EARTH is a round body, and the following are proofs of its rotundity : 1st, from sea the tops of mountains and from land the topmasts of ships are first seen ; 2nd, in cutting canals a depth of 8 inches per mile must be allowed to procure a uniformity of water ; 3rd, the shadow of the Earth during a lunar eclipse is always of a round form ; 4th, going from north to south, new stars appear in the Heavens ; 5th, different navigators have sailed round the world by constantly keeping a western and eastern direction.

The Earth is nearly 25,000 miles round and round, and through the centre from side to side 7,926 or say 8,000 miles. It has three motions—the first through space as part of the solar system; the second called its *daily* upon its axis causing day and night; the third its *annual* with the other planets round the sun causing the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn and winter.

The surface of the Earth consists of Land and Water, and Animals or Plants inhabiting the Earth are called *terrestrial* from TERRA, the Latin word for the Earth, whilst those found in the water are called *aquatic*, from AQUA, the Latin word for water.

The Earth is divided into two great divisions by the Equator and called Northern and Southern Hemispheres; whilst any line drawn from the North to the South Poles, divides it into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

There is one-fourth of the surface of the Globe land and three-fourths water.

A CONTINENT is a large body of land containing several Countries.

AN ISLAND is land entirely surrounded by water and the opposite of a lake, which is water entirely surrounded by land.

A PENINSULA is a body of land very nearly surrounded by water.

AN ISTHMUS is a narrow piece of land joining two larger.

A CAPE is land jutting out into the sea. There are 16 different names for a Cape, as follows — *Bill, Bullers, Butt, Calf, End, Foreland, Head, Horn, Mull, Naze, Ord, Point, Promontory, Rins and Skaw.*

A MOUNTAIN is a lofty elevation of land. There are *three* kinds of Mountains: *Insulated, Chain and Volcanic.*

A CAVE which is a natural hollow under ground is also called a *Cavern* or *Grot* or *Grotto.*

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A PLAIN is a large level country. The following are the different names for a plain, *Barrens* as the Alleghany.—*Desert* as the Desert of Cobi, *Heaths* of Germany—*Landes* of France—*Llanos* of South America—*Pampas* of Columbia—*Prairies* of United States—*Parameras* of Spain—*Pusztas* of Hungary—*Savannahs* of the Southern States of the Union—*Selvas* or *Sylvas* of the Amazon and *Steppes* of Russia. A fertile spot in the desert is called an *Oasis*.

OCEAN. — *Sea, Archipelago, Gulf, Bay, Bight, Inlet, Fiord, Lake, Pond, Loch, Lough, Mere, Strait, Channel, Sound, Estuary, Frith, Firth, Harbour, Haven, Port, Road, Roadstead, River, Rivulet, Stream, Streamlet, Creek, Pool, Lagoon, Burn* are all names for different kinds of bodies of running or stagnant water and may be pointed out on the map by the teacher.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER I.

What is Geography?

Into how many parts is it divided?

Name them and give their meanings.

What is the Earth?

Give proofs of its rotundity.

What is its circumference? Diameter?

Name its motions.

Of what does the Earth's surface consist?

How is it divided?

What is a Continent? Island? Peninsula? Isthmus? Cape?

Give other names for a Cape.

What is a Mountain?

Of how many kinds are Mountains and name them.

What is a Cave? Its other names?

What is a Plain? Its other names?

Give the different names for running and stagnant bodies of water.

CHAPTER II.

THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA.

The Continent of America is divided into two great subdivisions *North* and *South*. In this manual we treat only of that portion of the north division called **BRITISH NORTH AMERICA**.

The Country called **CANADA** was first seen by Jacques-Cartier, a celebrated French Navigator of St. Malo, in 1535.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA is larger than the United States and is noted for its numerous lakes and rivers, minerals, fisheries, timber and fertile soil.

Its subdivisions are; the two Provinces of Canada which are now called the *Province of Ontario* (lately Upper Canada or Canada West) and the *Province of Quebec* (lately Lower Canada or Canada East), *New-Brunswick*, *Nova Scotia*, ~~with~~ *Prince Edward Island* and *Cape Breton*, *Newfoundland*, *British Columbia*, with *Vancouver's Isle*, *Manitoba*, (lately the Red River Settlement) and the immense territories called the *North West Territory*, *Rupert's Land* and *Labrador*.

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

This Territory once comprehended *Labrador*, *Prince Rupert's Land*, *Red River*, *Swan River* and *Saskatchewan*, *MacKenzie River*, *The North West Indian Territories*, *British Columbia* and *Vancouver's Island*. That part formerly called *Red River* is now called *Manitoba*. Throughout this immense Territory there are Forts and Stations where the various furs, the great and staple commodity of the region, are stored for export to England and elsewhere. The inhabitants are white traders and

half breeds, with Indians and Esquimaux, but the country is fast filling up with emigrants from the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and elsewhere. On account of the Hudson Bay Company having sold the Territory to the Dominion Government of Canada, for £300,000 Sterling, a rebellion, headed by a person named Riel, at one period likely to prove disastrous, is completed, rooted out, and the Government of the new Territory has been vested in the hands of Mr. Archibald, a gentleman well calculated to promote the prosperity and advancement of the settlement.

THE MACKENZIE AND GREAT FISH DIVISIONS.

This section of the Great North West extends along the Arctic Ocean to the inward or interior lakes Great Bear, Great Slave and Athabaska. It also includes the *MacKenzie*, *Coppermine* and *Great Fish River*.

The largest River is the *MacKenzie* which with its tributaries is 2,500 miles long. It falls into the Arctic Ocean, not far from the boundary line which separates the British Possessions from what was called Russian America, but which was sold lately to the United States. It rises within 200 yards of the Columbia River.

Its principal tributaries are the *Peace River*, *Clear Water River*, *Slave River*. this is only another name for the *MacKenzie River*, the *Hay River* and the *Turn again River*.

The length of the navigable portion of this river from its mouth is 1,200 miles.

The Company's forts *Simpson*, *Norman* and *Good Hope*, are on its banks.

It flows through or receives the waters of the following lakes—*Athabaska*, *Great Bear Lake* and *Great Slave Lake*, with many others of smaller note.

THE COPPERMINE RIVER also flows into the Arctic Ocean and rises in the Mountains of the same name. The Musk Ox is found on its banks and vicinity.

The *Great Fish River* in its course expands into the following Lakes—*Beechey, Pelly, Garry, MacDougall* and *Franklin*. Near the mouth of this river the last traces of Franklin's expedition were discovered in 1859 by Sir L. McClintock. Franklin perished with all his crew endeavoring to find out the puzzling problem of the north west passage from Europe to Asia.

The largest and principal Lakes in this Division are the *Great Bear*, the *Great Slave* and the *Athabaska*. THE GREAT BEAR is called from the constellation of the same name, as it lies directly under it. It is the lake nearest to the north in America and is about 250 miles long by as many broad. THE GREAT SLAVE LAKE is so called from a Tribe of Indians which inhabit its banks and who enslaved another tribe, and it is about 300 miles long by 50 wide. ATHABASKA LAKE is 25 miles long and 40 wide. This Lake is connected with Great Slave Lake by a northern outlet called *Slave River*.

THE NORTH WEST INDIAN DIVISION.

This Division extends from the *MacKenzie River* to the North Branch of the Saskatchewan and is an immense area stretching eastward from the Rocky Mountains, and containing a number of forts of the Fur Company. The surface consists of rich prairies, well described in the writings of Sir George Simpson, late Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

RED RIVER, SWAN AND SASKATCHEWAN DIVISION.

This may all be comprehended in their new title MANITOBA.

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It includes the valleys of the Assiniboine, Qu'Appelle, South Saskatchewan, Red River (northern part) and the Winnipeg Region. Fertile plains and beautiful scenery are everywhere seen in the valley of the Saskatchewan.

The Red River Country is also diversified with rich prairies and fine lakes.

The Red River Settlement often called Selkirk Settlement, from Lord Selkirk, who settled it in 1811, comprises a strip of land for some miles in width on both banks of the Red River and extends for some miles up the Assiniboine River.

The Assiniboine is joined by its chief tributary at *Birdstail Fort*. The QU'APPELLE RIVER is so called from the echo there, and at Fort Garry, 500 miles from its source, it is joined by the Red River. Another tributary is called the Moose.

The Red River which rises in Ottertail Lake in the State of Minnesota, flows north and falls into Lake Winnipeg. Its length is 665 miles, of which, no less than 525 miles are within the United States Territory. A frontier village of Minnesota called Pembina now pretty well known in the late Riel rebellion, stands on its banks near the boundary line 49° North Latitude.

The Saskatchewan (northern branch) rises in the Rocky Mountains near Mount Hooker. Only 50 feet distant from its source, is also the source of the Columbia River. After flowing 450 miles it is joined by the southern branch of the Saskatchewan, and the two rivers flowing in one stream fall into Lake Winnipeg, thence issuing and taking the name of the Nelson River, fall into the Hudson Bay. The whole length of the river is about 1,300 miles. The name is so called from the swift flowing of the waters of the river.

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LAKES.

The principal lakes are *Winnipeg, Cedar, Manitoba, Lake of the Woods, St. Joseph, St. Martin, Dauphin, Qu'Appelle, Mountain, Sal or Seul and Rainy.*

WINNIPEG LAKE takes its names from the Indian, and means « Dirty Water.» It is about 280 miles long and is very irregular in breadth, from 5 to 57 miles. In the same parallel and directly west of the lake are Cedar and Manitoba lakes. This latter gives name to the new territory as united to the Dominion of Canada. The Lake of the Woods is a beautiful expanse of water and is subdivided into three parts. The other lakes are of less importance.

FORT GARRY. *now Winnipeg*

The principal place in this Division is *Fort Garry* It was the capital of what was the Red River settlement, and is now the capital of the *Manitoba Territory.* The Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Boniface stands opposite the fort. The Protestant Churches and Schools are further down the river. This place has been rendered memorable by the *Red River Expedition* and *Riel's rebellion.* Bishop Taché and Bishop McCrea are at present the Roman Catholic and Anglican Bishops of the new territory. There are other smaller settlements along the banks of the river. The whole country is rapidly filling up under the new *regime* and this important territory will soon become one of the great portions of the Dominion of Canada.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER'S ISLAND
DIVISION.

British Columbia is noted for the mildness and salubrity of its climate and also for rich gold mines. It is bounded, north by Simpson River,

east by the Rocky Mountains, south by the United States and west by the Pacific Ocean.

Queen Charlotte group of Islands and other adjacent islands belong to this Division. The country is well adapted for farming. In the southern part are the celebrated gold mines or *diggings* of the *Fraser River*, and there are rich pasture lands of considerable extent interspersed throughout the valley.

The Fraser River is the largest river. After flowing a distance of 1,000 miles, it falls into the Gulf of Georgia, part of the Pacific Ocean opposite Vancouver's Island, and only the short distance of 6 miles from the boundary line between Canada and the United States. The only two tributaries of consequence are the Thompson and the Stuart Rivers.

The Columbia River is the largest and longest river on the west coast, being over 1,200 miles long. It flows, as also the Simpson River, into the Pacific Ocean.

Mount Brown and *Mount Hooker* are very lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains.

Vancouver's Island was united in 1848 to this territory.

The Capital, *New Westminster*, is 15 miles from the mouth of the *Fraser River*. *Fort Langley* with forts Hope and Yale are further north.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Vancouver's Island was so called from the Dutch mariner, who discovered it in 1792. It is the largest island on the west coast of the continent of America, and is noted for its coal. Separated by the Gulf of Georgia and *Queen Charlotte Sound* from the mainland of Canada and by the Strait of Juan de Fuca from the United States, it partakes of, on account of its insular form, the variety of

climate to which large islands are liable. There is very little frost, hot summers, dry autumns and stormy winters, with periodical and heavy falls of rain are the features of the Island.

Victoria is the capital. It is finely situated in the harbour of the same name on Royal Bay, at the south of the Island, and is a growing place, being the seat of Government and chief town of the Island. This division has lately been admitted into the Confederation of the Dominion of Canada.

LABRADOR AND PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND DIVISION.

This immense territory is noted for its valuable fisheries off the coast, for its furs and intensely cold climate. It is the most easterly of all the Dominion sections, and has running through its centre a range of mountains called the Watchish Mountains. Its chief rivers are Kokoak and Meshikernan. There are two chief lakes, viz: Caniapuscan and Meshikernan. The inhabitants belong chiefly to the Esquimaux tribes, but on the coast of Labrador more than 20,000 white people are employed during the season, fishing. An English settlement is called Nain. There are other settlements. Hebron, Okhak and Hopedale, with some forts belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. Immense quantities of sealskins, furs, birds' eggs, seal and whale oil, are annually exported. One or two interesting stations are found on the coast where Christianity is preached to the benighted Esquimaux.

Two well known Capes are on the coast: *Cape Charles* and *Cape Chudleigh*. It is separated from Newfoundland by the Straits of Belleisle. Through these Straits the steamers of the Allan Ocean Steamship Company often pass in going and coming from Liverpool to Canada.

HUDSON STRAITS separate it in the north from the great unknown regions which lie on the other side.

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PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.

We may state generally that all the land west, east and south of the Hudson Bay is included in what is called PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND.

RIVERS.

The principal rivers are the *Churchill, Nelson, Severn, Albany, Hayes, Moose, Rupert, East - Main, Great and Little Whale* and the *Abbitibbee*.

The Churchill is by far the largest and longest and falls into the Hudson Bay after having received the Beaver River and Missinnippi which are only names for portions of it.

The Nelson receives the waters of Lake Winnipeg and others and flows into the Hudson Bay.

LAKES AND BAYS.

Hudson Bay is a large inland sea. Its width is 600 miles, and length to Repulse Bay 1,000 miles.

James' Bay is the southern port of Hudson and receives the waters of the following rivers: *Albany, Rupert, Abbitibbee* and *East Main*.

The principal lakes are *Clear Water, Granville, Cod, Cow, Deer, Wollaston* and *Mistissinny*.

Fort Churchill with forts *Severn, Albany, Moose*, are the principal stations for collecting furs.

Chesterfield Inlet, Cumberland Sound, Cockburn Island, Boothia, Victoria Land, Gulf of Boothia, Baffin's Bay, Lancaster Sound, Melville Island and Sound, Southampton Isle and Prince Regent's Inlet, are all places celebrated in the various voyages of Arctic Navigators, in search, either of the north west passage or of a previous expedition which had been winter bound.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Newfoundland was discovered by Sir John Cabot in the year 1497. He called it *Terra Prima Vista* or the land first seen. It is a very large island being of a triangular shape and 1,200 miles in circumference. The greatest length of the island is 400 miles and breadth 300. It is noted for the cod fishery off its coast. The fisheries have employed thousands of people yearly since the days of James I. Besides the cod which is the principal fish, there are great quantities of herring, salmon, mullet and mackerel. The French have also some thousands of men employed in the fisheries as well as the United States. Nearly 12,000 ships and boats are engaged. The dogs of the island are renowned all over the world.

The Coast is indented by many bays and good harbours. The surface of the island is very much diversified by hills, lakes, bays and marshy and barren ridges. The climate though cold and severe is healthy, snow does not lie so long as in Canada, on account of its insular position. Dense fogs prevail during the months of May and June on the banks which stretch along the coast for 600 miles and sometimes occasion such accidents as one vessel running down another in the mist. Thunder and lightning and the terrible storms sometimes seen in Canada are very rare. The inhabitants live to a great age.

LAKES.

Deer, Bay of Islands, Grand Pond, Bathurst or *Victoria*, are a group of lakes all in the west of the District called *Fogo*, and lakes *George IV, Wallace, Jameson* and *Barrow* lie along the south. So many lakes are found in Newfoundland that fresh water covers nearly one-third of the island.

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RIVERS.

The rivers are not of much importance. The chief are called *Exploits*, the *Gander*, the *Gambo*, the *Codroy* and the *Humber*.

ISLANDS.

North Belle Isle and *South Belle Isle*, the *Island of Fogo* lie in the east. The little islands belonging to the French where they dry their fish and called *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon* lie in the south. The first mentioned island gives its name to the Straits of Belle Isle through which the Allan Ocean Steamers pass as shorter than the south route.

BAYS.

Conception Bay, *Trinity*, *Bonavista*, *Exploits*, *Hare* and *Notre Dame* are on the east coast and *St. Johns' Island* and *St. George* bays lie on the west coast, the *Hermitage*, *Fortune* and *Placentia* on the south coast.

CAPES.

Capes Ray and *Race* lie to the south, and *Cape Bonavista* was the first land seen by Cabot in 1497. It lies on the east coast near Trinity Bay.

St. Johns, the capital of Newfoundland, is the most easterly seaport in all America and is distant from Ireland 1800 miles. There is an excellent harbour: Several batteries defend the entrance to it which is called the *Narrows*. *St. Johns* lies on an incline and the chief street is a mile long. The place is well supplied with gas and water. The chief trade is in fish and oil. The settlers were originally from Ireland and from the Channel Islands (near France.)

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER II.

- How is the continent of America divided ?
 Who discovered Canada and when ?
 Give the divisions of British North America.
 What did the Hudson Bay Territory once comprehend ?
 Who are the inhabitants of Manitoba ?
 For how much did the Hudson Bay Company sell the Territory ?
 Who is now the Governor ?
 What have you to say of the MacKenzie and Great Fish Divisions ?
 What is the largest river in it ?
 What are the principal tributaries ?
 What forts are on its banks ?
 Describe the Coppermine and Great Fish rivers.
 Name the lakes and describe them.
 Describe the North West Indian Division.
 What is now Manitoba ?
 What does it include ?
 Describe the Red River settlement.
 Point out and describe the Rivers of this division.
 What is Pembina ?
 Name the principal lakes.
 Describe Fort Garry.
 For what is British Columbia noted ?
 Where are the Fraser River gold diggings ?
 Describe the Fraser River and Columbia River.
 Name the two mountains.
 What is the Capital called ?
 Describe Vancouver's Isle.
 Why so called ?
 What is the Capital ? Describe it.
 Describe Labrador.
 What are the two principal capes ?
 Where are Hudson's Straits ?
 What is Prince Rupert's Land ?
 Name and point out its rivers, lakes, bays.
 Who discovered Newfoundland ?
 What did he call it ?
 What is its shape ?
 What is its staple article of export ?
 Describe the Island ?
 Name and point out the Lakes, the Rivers, the Islands, the Bays, the Capes.
 Describe St. Johns.

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CHAPTER III.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This island was called from the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria and grandfather of the Prince of Wales and the Princes Alfred and Arthur who have all visited the Dominion within the last few years. It is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its climate. It is a crescent shape Island occupying the south part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is 130 miles long by about 34 miles. The distance from Cape Breton is 30 miles, from Nova Scotia 15, and from New Brunswick 9 from which it is situated by a rapid channel called the *Northumberland Straits*. A chain of hills extends almost west of Richmond Bay but they are of no great height and the island may be said to be very level.

Richmond Bay and *Hillsborough Bay* are the chief bays and extend far inland, the one in the north the other in the south shore almost divide the island into three peninsulas.

The products of the island consist of the usual agricultural grains.

The climate is very healthy and from its insular situation much milder than that of America. As fogs are plentiful in Newfoundland they are as rare in Prince Edward Island. The inhabitants are chiefly descended from Scotch, Irish and English emigrants. There are also some of the French from ancient Acadia (now Nova Scotia) who crossed over and settled here.

TOWNS.

The Capital is called *Charlottetown*, situated about 3 miles from Hillsborough Bay, its port is one of the finest in all the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The

other towns are *Summerside* and *Georgetown*. Three large villages are respectively called *St. Eleanors*, *Souris* and *Cascumpec*.

The fisheries are very valuable. There is a good deal of ship building, but the only manufactures carried on are for home use.

NOVA SCOTIA AND CAPE BRETON.

✓ Nova Scotia is so called from the first settlers coming from Scotland and calling their new country New Scotland. The settlers from the north of France, from the province of Brittany, settled in Cape Breton and called it from their mother country.

This country is noted for gold, iron, coal and other minerals. But it is best known for its fisheries especially its mackerel in the Bay of Fundy.

The province (proper) includes the Peninsula of *Nova Scotia* and the *Island of Cape Breton* and *Prince Edward Island*. They are united in one government and legislature.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE PROVINCE.

The Province is connected with New Brunswick by a narrow neck of land or an isthmus only 16 miles in width. The surface of the country is diversified with hill and dale, many small and beautiful lakes are interspersed throughout the peninsula of Nova Scotia.

The Cobequid Hills is the most important range. On the coast there are very many capes, bays, harbours and inlets. Taking any part of the inland as a centre the distance to the sea on all sides is not more than 30 miles. On the south shore a belt of very rugged rocks sometimes 400 feet high runs the whole length of the shore from Cape Canso to

Cape Sable and then along the Bay of Fundy. It has been the scene of some terrible shipwrecks and the loss of many valuable lives.

Cape Breton is almost divided into two parts by the *Bras-d'Or* an inlet abounding with the finest fish. The inlet is so called on account of the immense quantities of fish taken in it.

The island is well wooded and rich in minerals. *Sidney* is the capital.

CAPES.

The coast abounds in Capes, the most noted are, *Malagash* and *St. George* on the north coast, capes *Canso*, *Pennant*, *Point*, *Lahave*, *Negro* and *Sable* on the south coast. On the west coast are capes *Fourchu*, *St. Mary*, *Digby-Neck*, *Chiegnecto* and *Split*, and in Cape Breton there are capes *North*, *Egmont*, *Dauphin* and *Breton*.

BAYS.

There are numerous bays on the north, the chief bay is *St. George's*, on the east *Chedabucto*, on the south *Chebucto* or as it is more familiarly known by the name of *Halifax Bay*, *Margarets* and *Mahone*, and on the west are *St. Mary's Bay*, *Fundy*, *Minas Channel* and *Basin*, *Chiegnecto* and *Verte*.

In Cape Breton the following are the chief bays: *Aspy*, *St. Ann's*, *Bras-d'or*, *Sydney*, *Mire*, *Gabarus* and *St. Peter's*.

BAY OF FUNDY.

The *Bay of Fundy* divides Nova Scotia from New Brunswick. The chief part of the County of Cumberland runs down into the Bay and divides it into two inlets called respectively *Chiegnecto* and

Minas Channel, from the Atlantic to the head of *Cobequid Bay*, the distance is 200 miles. The Bay is from 30 to 60 miles wide. This Bay is remarkable for its high tides which sometimes rise 60 feet high.

The following rivers flow into the Bay of Fundy, viz: *St. John*, *St. Croix* and *Annapolis*.

The *Straits of Northumberland* separate the Province from Prince Edward Island, and the *Cut of Canso* or *Canseau Strait* from Cape Breton.

ISLANDS.

Around the coast are several islands, the most noted are *Cape Sable*, *Seal*, *Long* and *Pictou*. *Sable Island* is 87 miles to the southeast of the *Cut of Canso* and is about 28 miles long and from one to two wide. This is a most dangerous island and many shipwrecks have occurred here.

RIVERS.

The *Annapolis*, *Shubenacadie*, *Avon*, *St. Mary's*, *Liverpool* and *Lahave* are the principal rivers in Nova Scotia, and in Cape Breton are the small streams *Mirè*, *Margarie*, and the *Inhabitants*.

LAKES.

Rossignol, *Grand*, *Lochaber* and *Ship-Harbour* are the principal lakes, there are however very many lovely expanses of water scattered throughout the country abounding in fine fish and surrounded with picturesque scenery.

The principal lake (if it can be so called) in Cape Breton is the *Bras-d'Or*. There is another called the *Margarie*.

PRODUCTS AND CONVEYANCE.

Nova Scotia is rich in various minerals. The chief and most important is coal. This article is becoming one of the great staples of the country and a large trade is springing up between Montreal and other parts and the coal mines of Sydney and other fields. Iron and gold are also found and gypsum of good quality. Agriculture is carried on to a large extent. All along the head of the Bay of Fundy the alluvial deposits thrown there by the high tides and called *dykes* have been cultivated without manure for over 150 years and the soil has not yet run out.

Railways are not important. A canal runs between Halifax and Cobequid Bay called the *Shebenacadie Canal*. These railways and canal serve to transport the island products to the points of embarkation.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The chief towns are *Halifax, Liverpool, Lunenburg, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Windsor, Annapolis and Yarmouth*.

The capital city is Halifax. It was founded in 1749 by Gov. Cornwallis and named after the Earl of Halifax who settled the colony. The original name of the place was *Chebucto*. The harbour of Halifax is the finest in America, perhaps in the world, and rarely if ever freezes. It is the chief station of the Royal Navy in British North America. It is also the post of call for all the steamers, English and Irish, to and from Boston and Europe. So extensive are the dock yards alone that they cover a space of 14 acres.

Liverpool lies 75 miles southwest of Halifax and is a sea port of considerable importance.

Lunenburg stands on a peninsula and lies south of Halifax.

Pictou is the second largest town in Nova Scotia. It is the centre and the sea port for all the mines of the Province. Trade extensive and harbour good.

Windsor is famous for its gypsum quarries and has the oldest University in British North America.

Annapolis was founded in 1605 by the French and then it was named *Port Royal*. It has been no less than four times captured, and was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1713, when the present name was given to it in honor of Queen Anne.

Yarmouth, is much engaged in shipping.

INDIANS.

The *Micmacs* were the inhabitants of Nova Scotia when first discovered. They were called *Souriquois* by the French, and were finally subdued by the whites in 1761.

COUNTIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND CAPE BRETON.

NOVA SCOTIA. *Guysboro, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou and Sydney.*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. There are three counties in this Island, viz : *Princes, Queens and Kings.*

CAPE BRETON. There are four counties in this Island, viz : *Richmond, Cape Breton, Inverness and Victoria.*

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER III.

Why was Prince Edward Island so called?

Describe it.

What are the chief bays?

Name the Towns.

What about the fisheries?

Why was Nova Scotia so called?

For what is the country noted?

What does the Province include?

What are the features of Nova Scotia?

Describe Cape Breton.

What is its Capital?

Name and point out the Capes, Bays, Islands, Rivers and Lakes.

Describe the Bay of Fundy?

What rivers flow into the Bay of Fundy?

What are the Products.

What are the means of conveyance.

Describe Halifax, Pictou and Annapolis.

Tell about the Indians.

Name the Counties.

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CHAPTER IV.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

This province is so called from the Historical House of Brunswick in Germany. It is noted for its fine timber, compact and solid shape, many rivers and large and extensive ship building. It has an area of about of 150 miles, is of a square form and lies south of the Peninsula of Gaspé, and bounded on the north by the Bay of Chaleurs and Lower Canada (now the Province of Quebec), on the east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Nova Scotia, on the south by the Bay of Fundy and on the west by the State of Maine of the American Union.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The whole surface of New Brunswick is diversified with hill and dale, mountain and valley, lakes and rivers. There are extensive forests and along the banks of the rivers there are valleys of great richness and fertility. The many bays render the country well adapted to commerce.

RIVERS.

The *Tobique*, *St. John*, *Ste. Croix*, *Nashwaak*, *Restigouche*, *Kennebecasis*, *Washadamoak*, *Salmon*, *Richibucto*, *Miramichi*, *Sevogle* and *Nipisiquit* are the principal rivers.

The *Ste. Croix* rises in the *Grand Lake* and separates the southern parts of the State of Maine from New Brunswick.

The *St. John* takes its rise in the highlands which

separate Canada from the State of Maine and New Brunswick. The length of this river is 450 miles. From its source for a distance of 150 miles it is known by the Indian name of *Wallooshtook* which means *Long River*. 225 miles from the Bay of Fundy about the middle of the whole length of the river are the Grand Falls, near the State of Maine. They are 80 feet high and very fine. From the Grand Falls, the river flows in a southerly direction to Woodstock, thence easterly to the outlet of the Grand Lake and then due south to the Atlantic. The river is navigable for 84 miles to the town of Fredericton, from the sea and above Fredericton steamers ply for the distance of 60 miles and smaller steamers sometimes as far up as the Grand Falls.

The *Restigouche* is 200 miles in length and falls into the *Bay of Chaleurs*. This river forms the boundary between Canada, and New Brunswick. The meaning of the word is «finger and thumb» and so called because the river and its branches spread out like the hand.

The *Miramichi* is 225 miles in length and is navigable for the distance of 30 miles.

LAKES.

There are only two lakes of any importance in the Province. The *Grand Lake* in Queen's County and another of the same name which is the source of the *Ste. Croix*.

BAYS.

The *Bays of Chaleurs*, *Miramichi*, *Shediac*, *Verte*, *Cumberland*, *Fundy*, *St. John*, *Chiegnecto*, *Chepoë*, and *Passamaquoddy* are the principal inlets and arms of the sea in New Brunswick.

The *Bay of Chaleurs* is 90 miles in length by an average of 25 miles wide. There is nothing to impede navigation in the bay and consequently it is celebrated for the variety and abundance of its fine fish, giving employment to thousands of fishermen. It is calculated that the Bay of Chaleurs is one of the most important and wealthy inlets in the whole world, hence it is of immense value to the Dominion of Canada.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.

Although the climate is variable and subject like Canada to extreme heat and cold nevertheless it is very healthy. The most lovely season of all the year is autumn with its gorgeous tints and beautiful scenery. The woods as in Canada surpass in hue and variety of colour everything which the most skilful painter could produce.

Agriculture engages the chief portion of the inhabitants. The coal mines are most important, and iron, asphalt, lead, granite, marble and other commodities abundantly are found throughout the province.

INHABITANTS.

The *people* in New Brunswick are chiefly descended from the United Empire Loyalists, who sooner than fight against England in the War of Independence in 1776 left all their possessions in the United States and became exiles and outcasts in Canada, receiving from the Canadian or Home Government land in lieu of what they had lost by their loyalty and fidelity to King George.

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TOWNS.

The towns are *Fredericton, St. John, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Sackville, Dorchester, Kingston, Newcastle, Chatham, St. Stephen* and *Moncton*.

Fredericton is the capital. It is finely situated 84 miles up the river St. John and is the seat of a University, as well as the English and Catholic Cathedrals.

St. John is more than five times the size of *Fredericton* and is the principal commercial town of the Province. It is situated at the mouth of the St. John river on a fine bay, the harbor of which never freezes or very little, and it is of capacious extent. It is remarkable that the tide in this harbour sometimes rises to the height of from 30 to 40 feet.

COMMERCE AND CONVEYANCE.

All the rivers, bays, creeks and inlets with which New-Brunswick abounds, teem with fish of the finest quality. Besides fish, grain, iron, coal, lime and gypsum, both timber and ships are exported in great quantities and numbers from the Province. A great turnpike road runs from New Brunswick to Canada and the *Intercolonial Railroad* when completed will effectually unite the inward parts of the Great Dominion in winter with the sea board. The manufactures are principally for home use and nearly 150 large ships are yearly built for foreign sale.

INDIANS.

When first, Europeans visited this Province three Indian nations are spoken about viz, the *Micmacs*, the *Etchamins* and the *Abenakis*. These

three nations at last became united and the French called them « *Les nations Abénaquises*. About one thousand two hundred only remain of these once powerful tribes. They have a few small settlements on the river St. John and go by the name of the Melicetes or Canoe-men.

COUNTIES IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queens, Kings, Albert, Johns and Charlotte.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER IV.

Why was New Brunswick so called ?

Describe it.

Its physical features.

Name and point out the Rivers.

Describe the St. John and the Restigouche.

How many lakes are there ?

Name the Bay.

Describe the Bay of Chaleurs.

What is said of its climate, productions and inhabitants ?

Name the Towns.

Describe Fredericton and St. John.

What is said of its commerce and means of conveyance.

What were the Indians first called ?

What did the French call them ?

Name the counties of New-Brunswick.

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CHAPTER V.

CANADA.

What was formerly the Province of Canada or Upper and Lower Canada is now part of the Dominion of Canada. Upper Canada being called the *Province of Ontario* (after the Lake) and Lower Canada the *Province of Quebec* (from the ancient Capital.)

The name of Canada is said to be derived from a word in the Indian language signifying a number of villages, but it is also said that when the French under Cartier first visited the country and searched for gold the simple inhabitants kept continually saying Aca-nada (there is nothing) which the French voyagers thinking it was the name of the country gave it which it has borne ever since. Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier the celebrated St. Malo mariner in 1535. The History of Canada by Dr. Miles now used in Schools gives all particulars relating to the voyages both of Cartier and his immediate successor Champlain.

Canada is noted for its great lakes the largest in the world, also for its magnificent rivers and its agricultural and mineral wealth.

SIZE AND EXTENT.

It extends east from the Red River or Selkirk settlement to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence and from the State of Michigan to New Brunswick. North to the high ridge of land which is the natural barrier and divider of the Canadian rivers and those which flow into Hudson Bay.

It is bounded north by the Hudson Bay Territory, east by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, south by

the United States and west by Lakes St. Clair, Huron and Superior with the north-west territories.

It is divided into two divisions Upper and Lower, or Eastern and Western now called the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The River Ottawa is the central division between the two Provinces.

Of all the countries in North America which are still under the British protection Canada, that is the old Province of Canada (now the Province of Ontario and Quebec) is the most important. It contains one of the mightiest water areas in the world embracing as it does the great valley of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. It is rich in mineral wealth and timber. The climate is variable but healthy. Large lakes and the fine network of rivers for commerce and navigation rendered with its railways and canals, internal trade and agriculture easy to be developed. When the projected railway runs to the Pacific Ocean and the Intercolonial to the Atlantic, a continuous line of communication will thus be formed from east to west, from Halifax to the Pacific developing the great internal districts and bringing all the Dominion into greater unity and friendship with each other, cementing in one great bond the various Provinces of the country and uniting them in one GRAND CONFEDERATION AND DOMINION.

LOWER CANADA OR CANADA EAST NOW CALLED
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

This Province is about 600 miles long and 300 miles from north to south.

It is noted for its fisheries, minerals, beautiful scenery and great rivers, and last though not the least one remarkable feature of the Lower Canadian is his *politeness* and *urbanity*. This is par-

St. Clair particularly observable in the country where the original settlers the French *habitants* are every where polite and agreeable in their conversation with strangers.

BOUNDARIES.

The boundaries proper of the Province of Quebec are on the north by Labrador and the Hudson Bay Territory, on the east by Labrador and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, on the south by the Bay of Chaleurs, New Brunswick and the State of Maine, and on the southeast by the States of New Hampshire, Vermont and New York, and on the south-west by the River Ottawa and the Province of Ontario.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The scenery of the Province of Quebec is perhaps more interesting than that of Ontario. The rivers and mountain ranges are on a larger scale. Among the mountain ranges may be mentioned that of the *mountain* at Montreal on whose summit one of the most extensive and delightful panoramic views can be seen in all the Dominion. The same from the *Citadel of Quebec*. There are also *Memphramagog* and *Belwil* which are high and extensive ridges, the scenery of the first and that of the *Owl's Head* is very striking. The *Appalachian range* runs from Gaspé where it is called the *Notre Dame Mountains* and extends as far south as Alabama in the Southern States, and the *Laurentian range* running from the Gulf of St.

Lawrence on the north shore to *Cape Tourment* near Quebec, and then stretching away into the interior to the north-west of Lake Superior. The St. Lawrence River and the great Lakes are a splendid means of developing the country and carrying trade and manufactures to its remotest parts, and into them flow a large number of other rivers which are all more or less navigable or used by the lumbermen for bringing down their timber to the main waters.

LAKES.

The lakes are very numerous. The following are the principal *Papimonagrace*, *St. John*, *Asturagamcook*, *Misstassinie*, *Edward*, *Miskonaskane*, *Matawin*, *Grand*, *St. Francis*, *Megantic* and *Memphramagog*. There are also the expansions of the St. Lawrence, viz: *Lakes St. Francis*, *St. Louis*, *Two Mountains* and *St. Peter*. The sources of the *St. Maurice* and *Saguenay Rivers* are also lake expansions. Besides these lakes there are hundreds of others of less importance.

Lake Misstassinie lies to the farthest north. It may be said to lie in the Hudson Territory. A large number of rivers flow into *Lake St. John*, and the celebrated *Saguenay* flows out of it. *Lake Memphramagog* is noted for its beautiful scenery. This picturesque locality is beginning to attract many tourists. H. R. H. Prince Arthur and suite visited this Lake.

Lake St. Louis an expanse of the St. Lawrence is noted as the place of the Lachine Regattas.

Lake St. Peter lies half way between Montreal and Quebec. Several large rivers flow into it.

Lake Asturagamcook and some of the others are not much known but will become, as the country fills up, better known.

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RIVERS.

The principal rivers of the Province of Quebec are the *St. Lawrence*, the *Saguenay*, *St. Maurice*, the *Ottawa*, with its tributaries, the *Petewahweh*, the *Bonnechere*, the *Madawaska*, and the *Rideau* which are in the Province of Ontario, and the *DuMoine*, *Black*, *Coulonge*, *Gatineau*, *Du Lièvre*, *Du Nord*, and *L'Assomption* which are in the Province of Quebec. The *Richelieu*, the *St. Francis*, the *Batis-can*, the *Ste. Anne* and *Chaudière*. There are a very great number of small rivers and some of them are well known as the *Châteauguay*, famous in the war of 1812 when *Colonel DeSalaberry* with his Canadians *Voltigeurs* and militia defeated successfully the American army of invasion and again at the village of *Lacolle* in 1813.

The *St. Lawrence* is so called because Jacques Cartier entered it on that Saint's day. It is by far the largest and most important river in all Canada. As it leaves the Province of Ontario it expands into Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis. It is 750 miles long and when the great lakes are included 2,270 miles long. The rapids in its course to Montreal are the *Galops*, the *Long Sault*, the *Coteau*, the *Cedars*, the *Cascades*, and the *Lachine*. Government have overcome these rapids by means of a complete system of Canals which for substantial build and general usefulness can be compared to any series in the Old World. After the *St. Lawrence* leaves Lake Ontario it expands into the *Thousand Isles*, one of the most delightful and picturesque scenes in the world. Below the *Lachine* rapids there are a group of Islands where the *Ottawa* river joins the *St. Lawrence*, viz: *Montreal Island*, *Isle Jesus*, *Isle Perrot*, *St. Helen's Island*, *Nuns Island*, and *Mouton Island*. The river then proceeds for some miles and a number of islands are passed at *Boucherville*, when it flows

on to the expanse of *Lake St. Peter's* and after passing this lake proceeds to Quebec whence it flows on to the Gulf and Atlantic Ocean. *Orleans Isle, Grosse Isle* and others are below Quebec. The original name for the St. Lawrence was the *Iroquois* or the *Cataragui*. Over this river at Point St. Charles, Montreal, is built the most wonderful bridge in the world. *The Victoria Bridge*. It was formally opened for traffic by the Prince of Wales when he visited Canada in 1860. It wants only a few feet of being two miles in length.

THE SAGUENAY RIVER is the outlet of *Lake St. John*. It is 100 miles long and falls into the St. Lawrence at Tadousac. This word means « the mouth of the sac.» So deep is the river Saguenay at its confluence with the St. Lawrence that if the bed of the latter were laid dry, a depth of 750 feet would remain in the Saguenay. The high precipitous rocks claim great attention from all tourists. Here at Tadousac was the first stone and mortar building put up in all America. It was erected by the Jesuit Missionaries in 1607. The remains of the Chapel are still to be seen. Tadousac is often mentioned in the early history of Canada especially in the government of Champlain. *Ha Ha Bay* is remarkable for its beautiful scenery.

THE ST. MAURICE rises in *Lake Oskelanai* and after flowing for the distance of 400 miles falls into the St. Lawrence at *Three Rivers*. There are a great many tributaries to this river all useful for floating down to the main stream immense quantities of timber for exportation. St. Maurice is famous for its iron forges on its banks. In its course it expands into many fine sheets of water

There are some cascades and minor falls on it but the grand fall is called *The Falls of Shawanegan*. They are no less than 100 feet in height, and for grandeur and beauty may be compared to any other in Canada except Niagara. A melancholy accident occurred here some years ago in the death by drowning whilst bathing of the only son of the then Governor General, Sir Edmund Head.

The Richelieu flows from Lake Champlain north into Canada and falls into the St. Lawrence after a course of 75 miles at the *Town of Sorel*. Champlain in 1609 sailed up this river and discovered the lake in the United States which still bears his name.

THE WATERFALLS IN THE CANADAS.

The principal waterfalls are *Niagara*, *Shawanegan*, *Montmorency*, *Chaudière Rideau*, *Fenelon* and *Severn*.

Niagara Falls. This word is Indian, *Oniagara* or *Niagara*, the thunder of waters. The falls lie 20 miles from the head of the Niagara river and 14 miles from its mouth and are the most celebrated in the world. They are 165 feet high. Goat Island divides the waters into two falls, the American, 920 feet wide and the Canadian, or as it is styled from its shape *The Horse Shoe Fall* 1900 feet wide.

These falls are gradually and slowly receding up the river and it is supposed that they were once half a mile further down and that the time will come when all the soft rock of which they are composed will be worn away and nothing but an impetuous rapid will be seen. A perpetual rainbow is seen from the spray, and carrion birds

are always hovering over the waters, for the dead bodies of animals precipitated over the Falls.

Shawanegan Falls on account of the difficulty of transit are not so well known. They are on the St. Maurice River and are divided into three Falls, all of extraordinary grandeur and beauty.

Montmorency Falls are about 7 miles from Quebec. They are much visited in summer by tourists, and are as much visited in winter by sleighing parties. An immense cone, sometimes 60 feet high is annually formed by the freezing spray and down this and along the smooth and level plain at the foot ladies and gentlemen delight to drive their *toboggin*.

The *Rideau Falls* near Ottawa are fine but not of such importance. Rideau means a curtain.

The *Chaudière Falls* are very grand and one of the fine sights of the Ottawa. Two other smaller falls are connected with the Ottawa, viz: The *Falls des Allumettes* and the *Falls Des Chats*.

BAYS.

The principal Bays of the Province of Quebec are *Chaleurs, Malbaie, Gaspé, St. Margaret, Lobster, Trinity, English, Outarde, Grand Métis, Mille Vaches, Ha-Ha, Murray* and *St. Paul*.

The *Bay of Chaleurs*. This Bay separates Canada from New Brunswick; as stated before it is one of the most important and wealthiest bays on the continent and to the inhabitants both of Canada and New Brunswick settled on its shores, is truly a *Bras d'Or*. The British Government in conjunction with that of the Dominion is engaging much attention just now to the protection of the fisheries one of the mines of wealth to Canada.

Malbaie and Gaspé Bays are in the county of Gaspé and also valuable bays for their fisheries. It was in Gaspé Bay that Jacques Cartier first

landed and planted the *fleurs de lis* and the cross in token that he had taken possession of the country in the name of and for his master the King of France.

Ha-Ha Bay up the Saguenay River is so called on account of the astonishment of the first navigators being deceived in their passage up, thinking that they would have a clear way further on. It is one of the great points of attraction to summer tourists.

Murray Bay is much resorted to by the elite of Montreal and Quebec, as a summer residence. It with Cacouna and Tadousac are the great *watering places* for the summer on the Lower St. Lawrence.

ISLANDS.

The principal islands are the *Magdalen, Mingan, Anticosti, Bic, Orleans, Grosse-Isle, Montreal, Isle Jesus, St. Helen's, Perrot, Nuns.* to which may be added which have been already spoken of *The Thousand Isles*, there being nearly 1200 of all sizes at the mouth of the St. Lawrence where it issues from Lake Ontario.

The *Magdalen Islands* are in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Wolf* and *Amherst Isles* are the principal. The people chiefly subsist by fishing. They belong to the Province of Quebec but for electoral and Government purposes on account of position might be easily annexed to Prince Edward Island or Nova Scotia.

Mingan Isles lie north of Anticosti.

Anticosti is the largest of all the islands in the river St. Lawrence. It is an important fishing station 400 miles below Quebec. It is 135 miles long and 36 wide. There are no inhabitants yet on the island except the light-house keepers. There are several light-houses, to warn mariners of the rocks and as depots to aid any who

may have been shipwrecked. It was proposed some time ago to make this a British penal settlement but the idea has been abandoned.

Island of Orleans is a large island near Quebec. This island was called by the first navigators the *Isle of Bacchus* on account of the abundance of wild grapes that they found growing there. It is yet a rich island with many good farms.

Grosse-Isle. This is the quarantine station for ships having fever or disease on board, where the passengers are landed and compelled to go through with the ship a cleansing process before proceeding up to Quebec. This island was rendered memorable in 1847 by the great number of deaths from ship fever which took place there, thousands of poor emigrants fleeing from famine and disease in Ireland « finding » as the words of the monument say which is erected where they are buried, « *In Canada but a grave.* »

Montreal Island. This island is the Garden of Canada, and contains a great proportion of the wealth of the Province of Quebec. The *mountain* rises beautifully behind the city of Montreal and from the summit did Champlain survey a tract of country which was one of the fairest possessions of the then King of France. The river St. Lawrence and branches of the Ottawa form here several islands, Isle Jesus being the next in importance. A very long bridge unites these two islands. Several villages are scattered over the Island of Montreal, viz: *Lachine* called because the Champlain navigators thought they were on the direct route to *China*; *St. Annes* where are those celebrated rapids so well known from the renowned song of the Irish poet Moore, *Longue Pointe* and *Sault-aux-Récollets* where one of the finest educational establishments in the country « *The Sacred Heart* » is located; *Côte des Neiges* and *St. Luke* where there is another well known

institution « *Monklands or Villa-Maria* » ; *Mile-End*, *Hochelaga*, the *Tanneries* and *Côte St. Paul* are all suburban villages destined to be incorporated with the growing city of Montreal at no distant day. At Hochelaga which lies at the foot of St. Mary's current is the place where Jacques Cartier first landed, hence to this day the village is called « *The Cross* » from the fact of his planting the cross there and taking possession of the island in the name of his master the French King. Another fine educational establishment, named the *Convent of Jesus and Mary* is situated in Hochelaga.

St. Helen's Island. This island lies opposite to Montreal; the channel is very rapid between the two islands. It is about 30 feet deep and the current flows past at the rate of 7 miles an hour. This was one of the great military stations of the Imperial troops, and was the great depot of guns and amunition. It is a beautiful island.

Nun's Island lies further up and above the Victoria Bridge.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

Montreal was founded in 1642. It was first called, *Ville-Marie* or *Marianopolis* in honor of the Blessed Virgin but afterwards it was changed from the name of the Mountain to Montreal. Champlain called the mountain Mont Réal, The Royal Mountain, hence Montreal. It stands at the head of ship navigation and at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers. It is the chief commercial city in Canada and has been called the « *Commercial Emporium.* »

The value of the real estate within the city limits is above \$42,000,000. A great many splendid buildings are in Montreal and the Victoria Bridge near it. The reservoir is a large and important undertaking. Several splendid churches are built

in the city and some very large first class hotels. The city has good water and gas, but no public park or monument. The wharves are above two miles long and at all times crowded during the season with ships and business. The only University in the city is McGill founded by a private merchant many years ago. There is also the Montreal College. The most perfect system of Fire alarms in Canada is in Montreal and it has been found to be of such advantage that the rates of insurance are now much reduced. The population of the city is now 165,000. Schools both public and private abound everywhere, and the whole city gives promise of becoming one of the great emporiums of the world.

Quebec. This is the ancient capital. It is built on or near the Heights of Abraham and citadel of Quebec. This citadel covers an extent of 40 acres and after Gibraltar is the most famous citadel in the world. Quebec was founded in 1608 by Champlain near the Indian village of *Stadacona*. It has several times been besieged and taken but the most memorable was that under Wolfe in 1759. The city is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns. Nearly 1500 ships clear during the season from the harbour. There are some fine public buildings and two monuments, one to Wolfe the other to Montcalm. Near Quebec is the Beauport Lunatic Asylum and Lorette is the name of an Indian Village not far distant.

St. Hyacinthe is the seat of a R.C. Bishop. It has some fine houses but the chief buildings are the College, Palace and Cathedral. It stands on the Yamaska River and is a place of considerable manufactures.

Three Rivers is an important city half way between Montreal and Quebec. It is so called not because there are three rivers there but from its position at the threefold mouth of the St. Maurice

River. The inhabitants are called Trefluvians. It is noted for its iron works and forges.

Sherbrooke is situated on the river St. Francis. It has magnificent water power consequently there are numerous mills and factories. It is 96 miles from Montreal and 121 from Quebec.

Lennoxville is noted for Lennoxville College a Church of England establishment for the two Dioceses of Montreal and Quebec.

Sorel at the mouth of the Richelieu, *Chambly* further up the river, with *Isle-aux-Noix*, are interesting for their historical associations.

St. John's is a handsome little town, on the banks of the Richelieu and is often mentioned in the History of Canada.

Beauharnois the capital of the county of the same name is at the commencement of the Beauharnois Canal.

Valleyfield is famous for a very large paper mill.

Huntingdon is the capital of the county of the same name in the midst of a fine agricultural district.

Richmond, St. Thérèse, l'Assomption, Nicolet, Terrebonne, Varennes, Berthier and *Sorel* have important commercial and classical colleges.

Hull, Aylmer, Buckingham, St. Andrews and Portage du Fort are all on the Ottawa and are rising villages.

Kamouraska is the chief place towards the mouth of the river St. Lawrence.

Drummondville, Stanstead, Compton, Cowansville, Leeds, Becancour, Philipsburgh and *Granby* are all rising places lying between the St. Lawrence and the United States.

COUNTIES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The counties from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Quebec on both banks of the River are

Gaspé, Rimouski, Témiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, Bellechasse, Levis, Quebec, Montmorency, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, and Saguenay.

The counties from Quebec to the Province of Ontario also on the River are *Lotbinière, Nicolet, Yamaska, Richelieu, Verchères, Chambly, Laval, Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier* (contained in the Island of Montreal), *LaPrairie, Châteauguay, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Soulanges, Vaudreuil, Deux Montagnes, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Champlain and Portneuf.*

The inland counties east of the St. Lawrence are *Dorchester, Bauce, Megantic, Arthabaska, Wolfe, Compton, Stanstead, Bromé, Richmond, Shefford, Drummond, Bagot, St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Iberville, Missisquoi, Stanbridge, St. John's, Napierville.*

The counties on the Ottawa River are *Argentuil, Ottawa, Ontaguais and Pontiac.*

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER V.

Describe what Canada formerly was?

Give the origin of Canada.

What is its size and extent?

What is the size of the Province of Quebec?

For what is it noted?

Give its boundaries.

Give its physical features.

Mention its lakes.

Describe Lakes Misstassinie, St. Louis, St. Peter and Asturagamcook.

What are the principal rivers?

Describe the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, St. Maurice and the Richelieu.

What are the principal waterfalls?

Describe Niagara, Shawanegan, Montmorency, Rideau and the Chaudière.

Name the principal Bays.

Describe Chaleurs, Malbaie, Gaspé, Ha Ha and Murray Bays.

Give the principal islands

Describe the Magdalen, Mingan, Anticosti, Orleans and Grosse Isle.

Particularly describe the Island of Montreal also St. Helen's Island.

Name the chief cities.

Describe Montreal.

Describe Quebec.

Describe St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Sorel, and St. Johns.

Describe Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon.

Where are there fine and successful colleges?

Name the towns and villages on the Ottawa.

What are the principal towns and villages in the Eastern Townships?

Name the counties of the Province of Quebec.

CHAPTER VI.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

This Province was formerly called Upper Canada or Canada West. It is about 750 miles long and has an average of 250 broad. In the boundaries of the north-west no limits can be given. Its configuration is a triangular peninsula. On the north and east it is bounded by the Hudson Bay Territory and River Ottawa, on the south and south-east by the Lakes Superior, Ontario, Erie, also Georgian Bay and River St. Lawrence, on the west by the Indian Territories and also by Lakes Huron, St. Clair and Superior and the Rivers St. Clair and Detroit.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface is undulating, but not mountainous. The Province is well watered with abundance of lakes and rivers. There are no mountains of any importance. The Laurentian range may only be mentioned. A ridge runs from the Niagara Falls to Hamilton thence to Owen Sound, along the peninsula to Cabot Head and the great Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron. An immense swamp lies in the west, between London and Detroit.

LAKES.

This Province contains the mightiest system of lakes in the world. They front the southern and western boundaries and contain nearly half the fresh water on the Globe, covering an area of above 80,000 square miles, they form an inexhaustible source of wealth and developement both to

Canada and the United States. Their whole length is above 1000 miles. Their names are *Ontario*, *Erie*, *Huron*, *Michigan* (wholly within the United States) and *Superior*. The minor lakes of note are *St. Clair*, *Tamagamingue*, *Wapoose*, *Nipissing*, *Opeongo*, *Simcoe*, *Rice*, *Mud*, *Balsam*, and hundreds of others to the north of the River Ottawa and scattered throughout the Province.

Ontario.—This Lake gives its name to the Province and is 180 miles long, 65 miles broad, 500 feet deep and 234 feet above the level of the sea.

Erie is 240 miles long, 80 broad, 100 feet deep and 506 feet above the level of the sea. It is remarkable that this lake is very shallow and subject to storms, when compared with the other lakes this strikes one at once. *Superior* is 900 feet deep, *Huron* 800 feet, *Michigan* 1000 feet, *Ontario* 500 feet, yet *Erie* is only 100 feet and this only in the middle through the channel. Every year the *débris* of shells and stones brought down from the Upper Lakes is gradually damming up the western end of the Lake and *prophets* declare that the time will come that as there will be no Niagara Falls but only a rapid flowing river, so *Erie* will be swept away and nothing remain but a deep and swift channel. *Huron* with its great adjunct the Georgian Bay is 280 miles long, 190 broad, 800 feet deep and 578 feet above the level of the sea. Scattered throughout this Lake it is said are more than 20,000 islands of all shapes and sizes. A renowned one is the Manitoulin the abode of the Indians' Great Spirit in the early History of the country. *Michigan* is wholly within the United States Territory and is 320 miles long, 108 broad, 1000 feet deep and 578 feet above the level of the sea. It has a large adjunct named *Green Bay*.

Superior as its name states is the largest of all the Lakes, and is 355 miles long, 160 miles broad,

900 feet deep and 601 feet above the level of the sea. It is united to Lake Huron by the Sault St. Marie River where there are the celebrated Lead and especially the Copper Mines.

The celebrated *Mauvy* one of the most profound geographers in the world has stated that the vast work of evaporation going on in the great chain of Lakes is equal at all times to 6 times the quantity of water that passes over the Falls of Niagara. Think of 6 Niagara Falls all boiling together and the *steam* or *vapor* rising away into the air and you have the result of the evaporation of these great lakes.

BAYS AND INLETS CONNECTED WITH THE GREAT LAKES.

Thunder Bay, Lake Superior has become well known on account of the Red River Expedition, *Fort William* may here be mentioned in connection with the same expedition.

The *North Channel*, *Saginaw Bay*, *Georgian Bay*, *Nottawasaga Bay*, *Matchadash Bay*, are all important bays in Lake Huron. In Nottawasaga Bay is the harbour called *Hen and Chickens* near the thriving town of *Collingwood*. On Matchadash Bay is *Penetanguishene* once an important military station and now the Juvenile Reformatory for Ontario.

There are no bays on Lake Erie except *Sandusky Bay* in the State of Ohio.

Burlington Bay and the *Bay of Quinte* are the two important Bays in Lake Ontario. Hamilton city stands on the former and Napanee and Belleville on the latter. On the shores of the Bay of Quinte part of the 6 Nations Indians are settled. They still possess the service plate given them by Queen Anne. Amherst Isle and Wolfe Isle are the principal Islands in the Lake.

LAKES CONTINUED.

Lake Simcoe is a beautiful lake north of Toronto. Two bays are connected with it. One on the west at the rising Town of Barrie and the other south into which flows the Holland River. Two or three islands lie near the east shore at the mouth of the River Beaver. The chief is called *Snake Island*. The River Severn connects this Lake with the Georgian Bay.

Rice Lake, called from the wild rice on its swampy shores is a large lake between the counties of Peterborough and Northumberland, and is formed by an expanse of the Trent River, *Scugog Lake*, *Balsam Lake*, *Sturgeon Lake*, *Mud Lake* and others are also expansions of this river or its dependencies.

St. Clair lies between Huron and Erie Lakes. The inlet from Lake Huron is called the St. Clair River and the outlet to Lake Erie the Detroit River. Walpole and St. Anne Islands are the principal islands of the lake.

Nipissing. This large lake lies between the Upper Ottawa and Georgian Bay. A large river the *French River* flows from it into the bay. The country round this lake is beginning to be settled by a hardy set of pioneers.

RIVERS.

The *St. Lawrence* has already been described.

The *Ottawa*, called *Uttawas* from the Indian tribe who long ago inhabited its banks rises in some unknown region or lake in the great north territory of Canada, from amongst the immense system of lakes which lie in that still wild and unexplored region. It is supposed to rise 100 miles

beyond Lake Temiscamingue and flows a distance of 450 miles. It expands into some large and beautiful lakes in its course, the principal are *Des Chats*, *Coulonge*, *Chaudière*, and *Two Mountains*. Some very fine falls are seen in its course such as the *Des Chats*, *Chaudière*, and *Rideau Falls*, and the famous rapids *Long Sault*, *Du Lièvre* and another *Long Sault* at Grenville.

The chief rivers from the Province of Ontario flowing as tributaries into the Ottawa are *Petewahweh*, *Bonnechère*, *Madawaska*, and the *Rideau*. On the side of the Province of Quebec are the *Du Moine*, *Black*, *Coulonge*, *Gatineau*, *Du Lièvre*, *Du Nord*, *L'Assomption*.

This river falls into the St. Lawrence by 3 branches. The principal one is divided by Isle Jesus, the others by Isle Perrot. At the village of St. Anne between the Islands Perrot and Montreal are those rapids which Moore has immortalized in his « Canadian Boat Song.»

✓ *Niagara River*. This river unites Lake Erie with Lake Ontario. It is celebrated for the Falls of the same name. Two remarkable suspension bridges are thrown over this river, and a third is in contemplation. The river is 34 miles long.

The *Grand River* flows into Lake Erie at *Port Maitland*. It is a river of considerable length and flows through some of the finest counties in the Province, *Cayuga*, *Brantford*, and other rising places are on its banks. This river flows through the territory of the six Nations Indians, viz: the *Onondagas*, *Cayuga*, *Tuscaroras*, *Senecas*, *Mohawks* and *Oneidas*. They received from Government a tract of land 5 miles wide from the source to the mouth of the Grand River, but great part of this has been returned to Government for an annual bounty. One of the tribes still profess and practice pagan rites and the yearly immolation of the white dog.

The *Thames River* is of considerable size and importance. It rises not far from the Grand River but takes an opposite direction and after flowing in a south-westerly course falls into Lake St. Clair. The city of London the most important place in that section with many thriving villages stands on its banks.

Nottawasaga River flows north between Lake Simcoe and the bay of the same name into which it falls at the important town of Collingwood where is the group of islands called the Hen and Chickens.

Severn River unites Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. It falls into Matchadash Bay. There is a beautiful fall in this river. The scenery is delightful and picturesque.

Maitland River and *Saugeen River* both fall into Lake Huron. The Maitland at the thriving town of *Goderich* and the other at the village of *Saugeen*.

The *Trent* is formed from the union of a large number of lakes some of which have been described. It falls into the Bay of Quinte.

Rideau River flows north and falls into the Ottawa at the city of the same name. Rideau means a curtain from the form of the falls at its mouth. The Rideau canal is an important appendage to this river.

French River flows out of Lake Nipissing and falls into the Georgian Bay.

The *Rivers Madawaska, Bonnechère* and *Petawan-wee*, all flow into the Ottawa from the unsettled districts between the Georgian Bay and River Ottawa.

There are also hundreds of smaller but very important rivers scattered throughout the Province each one contributing to the fertility and advancement of the district through which it flows.

ISLANDS.

The Province of Ontario being inland the only islands are those found in its great lakes and river expansions. The principal are *Caribou* and *Michipicoten* in Lake Superior, *Manitoulin*, *Cockburn*, *St. Joseph* and *Fitzwilliam* in Lake Huron, *Point Pele* and *Ryersons* in Lake Erie, *Navy* in the Niagara River, *Amherst*, *Tonti*, *Wolfe* and *Howe* in Lake Ontario, *Snake Island* in Lake Simcoe, and the *Grand Calumet*, and *Allumette* in the River Ottawa, with a number in what is called the Lake of a Thousand Isles.

CAPES.

Wingfield Point, *Cabots Head* and *Cape Hurd* lie in the peninsula between the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, *Cape Ipperwash* or *Kettle Point* in the southern part of Lake Huron county of Lambton.

Pointe Pele and *Long Point* in Lake Erie.

CITIES.

Toronto the Capital of the province is situated on the shore of Lake Ontario. It is so called from the old Indian word meaning «The Place of Meeting,» as the tribes met here for deliberation &c. It was at first called York and was founded by Governor Simcoe in 1794. There are some beautiful buildings in Toronto such as the two Cathedrals, the Universities, Normal School, Osgoode Hall, the

Lunatic Asylum and the Grammar and Common school building. There are many others. A very fine road called Yonge street runs directly north for more than 35 miles through one of the finest localities in Ontario.

Hamilton is situated on Burlington Bay. It was settled in 1813. It is an important city and has some fine buildings. A ridge of hills lies behind the city. The Gore is a fine square. There are some handsome churches.

Kingston was formerly called Cataraqui and Frontenac. It stands at the north-eastern extremity of ~~Lake Superior~~. The Governor General Lord Sydenham was buried here. This Governor made Kingston the first capital of United Canada. It possesses two Colleges Queen's and Regiopolis. The Provincial Penitentiary is situated here.

Ottawa is the capital of the Dominion of Canada, having been made so by Her Majesty the Queen. It is situated on the River Ottawa. It was originally called Bytown (from Col. Bye who superintended the making of the Rideau Canal) until 1855 when it received its present name. The Government buildings are very fine as are also some of the other structures.

Hull is opposite to Ottawa and connected with it by a fine bridge. Although in the Province of Quebec it may be said to be connected with Ottawa.

London is a fine city standing on the River Thames and in the midst of a splendid agricultural country. It is the chief place of importance west of Hamilton. The Cathedral, Hellmuth College for Ladies, Court House and the churches are fine buildings.

Goderich, Windsor, Chatham, St. Thomas, Galt, Guelph, Dundas, Collingwood, Woodstock, Stratford and Berlin are all fine and thriving places, which in a few years will become towns and cities.

Brantford is a thriving city on the Grand River

and is the chief and largest place to the west of Hamilton except London. A substantial Bridge spans the river here.

Barrie, Bradford, Bowmanville, Coburg, Port Hope, Lindsay, Peterborough, Belleville, Picton, Napanee, Brockville, Prescott, Perth, Morrisburg, Cornwall are all important places and rising in importance

COUNTIES.

The Counties on the Ottawa River are *Prescott, Russell, Carleton* and *Renfrew*.

On the St. Lawrence: *Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Leeds* and *Frontenac*. *Lanark* lies between these two rows.

On Lake Ontario and immediately in the rear: *Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Peterborough, Durham, Victoria, Ontario, York, Peel, Simcoe, Halton, Wentworth* and *Lincoln*.

On Lake Erie: *Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent* and *Essex*.

On Lake Huron: *Lambton, Huron, Bruce, and Grey*.

The inland Counties are *Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Brant, Oxford* and *Middlesex*.

INDIANS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The places where the Indians reside chiefly, are *Manitoulin Island, Grand River, Bay of Quinte, St. Regis, Caughnawaga, Lake of the Two Mountains* and *Lorette* near Quebec. They are the remains of the once powerful *Iroquois, Algonquins* and *Hurons*. *Caughnawaga* was celebrated in ancient Canadian history as being the place where Champlain frequently went to.

PRODUCTIONS AND CLIMATE.

Chiefly *Wool, Fur, Grain and Timber*. The climate tends greatly to make Ontario a fine agricultural country. One peculiarity is what is called the *Indian summer*, well described by some Canadian writers on the subject. This summer generally occurs in October. The method of conveyance in winter by means of sleighs is universal and perhaps winter is the healthiest season of the year, at least to a large majority of the people the pleasantest.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE DOMINION.

These look bright and encouraging. Emigration is drawing great numbers to Canada. A good system of railways, canals, steamers and telegraphs render communication rapid and easy. A new silver coinage has taken the place of the absurd old mixed coinage heretofore used, and under a wise and fostering government *PATRIOTIC CANADIANS of every shade of opinion and nationality* may confidently look forward to the time when Canada will take her stand in the *FOREMOST RANK* among the nations.

QUESTIONS ON CHAPTER VI.

Describe the Province of Ontario.

What are its Physical features?

Name its principal lakes.

Describe Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior.

What does Maury say of these lakes?

Mention the Bays and Inlets connected with these lakes.

Describe the Bays in Lake Simcoe.

Describe Rice Lake, St. Clair, and Nipissing.

What about the River Ottawa?

Name its falls and rapids and lake detentions.

Name the rivers flowing into the Ottawa from the Province of Quebec also Ontario.

Describe Niagara river, the Grand River, the Thames, Nottawasaga, Severn, Maitland, Saugeen, Trent, French, Rideau, Madawaska, Bonnechère and Petawabee.

Mention the Islands in the Province.

What are the Capes?

Describe Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, London, and Brantford.

Where is Guelph, Galt, Berlin, Goderich, Collingwood?

Point out on the Map all the other towns of any importance?

Name the counties.

What about the Indians?

State about the productions and climate.

What are the future prospects of the DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE END.

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TABLE

APPROXIMATED AND ESTIMATED POPULATION ASSUM-
ING THE COMMON RATE OF INCREASE

1871.

	1861	1871
Province of Ontario.....	1,396,000	2,000,000
“ “ Quebec.....	1,112,000	1,400,000
“ “ Nova Scotia.....	331,000	395,000
“ “ New Brunswick.	252,000	320,000

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

Montreal.....	165,000
Toronto.....	60,000
Quebec.....	75,000
Kingston.....	15,000
Ottawa.....	25,000
Hamilton.....	27,000
London.....	20,000
Brantford.....	9,000
Three Rivers.....	9,000
St. Hyacinthe.....	6,000
Halifax.....	30,000
St. Johns.....	4,000
Frederickton.....	6,000
Charlotte Town.....	7,500
St. Johns (Newfoundland).....	22,000
Sidney.....	3,000
Guelph.....	6,500
Galt.....	4,000
Port Hope.....	6,000

Brockville.....	6,500
Perth.....	3,000
Sherbrooke.....	6,000
Richmond.....	1,200
Lindsay.....	4,000
Niagara.....	3,000
Chatham, N.-B.....	3,000
Berlin.....	3,000
Napanee.....	3,500
Bradford.....	1,500
Collingwood.....	4,000
Goderick.....	4,500
Peterborough.....	5,500
Clifton.....	3,500
Clinton.....	2,000
Barrie.....	3,300
Belleville.....	6,000
Bowmanville.....	3,000
St. Marys.....	4,500
St. Thomas.....	2,000
Stratford.....	4,500
St. Catherine.....	11,000
L'Assomption.....	2,000
Huntingdon.....	1,000
Simcoe.....	2,000
Terrebonne.....	2,000
Sarnia.....	3,500
Chambly.....	1,500
Sorel.....	7,500
Granby.....	1,500
Prescott.....	2,500
Cobourg.....	6,000
Picton.....	3,000

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